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THE BARBUDOS COMMEMORATE JULY 26th—AND CONSOLIDATE THEIR POWER

Cuba's bearded liberators triumphantly assemble before the statue of an earlier hero, Jose Marti, as half a million farmers and half a million Havanans demonstrated in support of their "maximum leader" and his agrarian reform program.

KUMAR GOSHAL IN HAVANA

A million Cubans hail Castro; revolution and reform unite nation

By Kumar Goshal

HAVANA

ON THE EVENING of July 26, Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos dramatically announced that Dr. Fidel Castro has responded to popular demand and agreed to resume the premiership. The announcement was made before half a million farmers and an equal number of Havanans assembled to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the July 26 movement.

Farmers cheered lustily at the announcement and raised a terrific din with machetes as others applauded and soldiers and farmers threw their hats and caps at each other and into the air. The July 26 anniversary was celebrated this year as "concentracion campesina" (gathering of the farmers). The farmers had been called by Dr. Castro after he resigned as premier less than two weeks ago to be free to criticize former President Urrutia.

HAPPY CROWDS: The farmers were expected to demonstrate their support for the agrarian reform that the former president was accused of stalling. For nearly a week Cuban farmers have been converging on Havana in trucks, buses, jeeps, in ships and on horseback, swelling Havana's population by half. The gigantic influx was handled smoothly and good-naturedly by Havanans who augmented the police by enlisting youngsters. They also took over public buildings, including the presidential palace.

Private citizens extended hospitality to the farmers to the best of their ability, and some were quartered even in such swank hotels as the Havana Hilton. Broiling hot weather did not diminish the good humor of either the farmers or their hosts or the youngsters who were assigned as their escorts.

July 26 was ushered in with church bells ringing at midnight. At 10 a.m. a military parade started the celebration, in which farmers and youth groups joined. By 3 p.m. the Civic Plaza was already jammed as far as the eye could see. By 5 p.m. foreign dignitaries, including former president of Mexico Lazaro Cardenas—pioneer Latin American agrarian reform enthusiast—and an official from the Indian Embassy in Washington, had arrived at the scene.

PEACE DOVES: The official celebration began with the release of nearly a thousand peace doves and hundreds of balloons as jets flew overhead and planes released miniature parachutes which children gleefully caught.

After President Dorticos, Army Chief Raul Castro (brother of Dr. Fidel Castro) and Cardenas had spoken, Dr. Castro was introduced to the million who had gathered at the Civic Plaza. The applause was deafening and awe-inspiring. Dr. Castro in his eloquent speech reaffirmed his faith in democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people. He emphasized his determination to continue the agrarian reform for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of Cubans.

He asserted that Cubans harbored no enmity toward others, but wanted only to use their resources for their own benefit without interference. Castro warned that Cubans would tolerate no attack by others.

Frequent and prolonged applause and

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STAFF OF MARXIST SCHOOL QUESTIONED

Un-Americans set stage for new attack on teachers

By Robert E. Light

THE HOUSE Committee on Un-American Activities launched an investigation of teachers, July 21-22, when it summoned to Washington ten lecturers from the Faculty of Social Science, a Marxist institution in New York. If the hearings did not rate much newspaper space, the committee could hope for more hoopla in the fall when it moves to California to hear 110 public school teachers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Immediately, the hearings could provide the Attorney General with another name for his list.

To set the stage, committee chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) said he knew of secret orders from Moscow to the U.S. Communist Party to intensify training of "revolutionaries." He said an investigation of teachers was necessary to determine whether they had received special "communist" indoctrination to pass on to their students. But first, he said, the committee would establish whether the Faculty was "merely a successor" to the defunct Jefferson School, which had been on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

In Washington, the committee's first witness was Frank S. Meyer, who said he had been a Communist and had taught at the Jefferson School in 1945. He identified 13 lecturers at the Faculty as "Communists" but acknowledged that he had had no contact with the party for 13 years. Currently an editor of **National**

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FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH?

U. S. doctors can administer H-3

By John T. McManus

AS PROMISED last month and advertised last week, the Dyson Carters, Canadian Mr.-&-Mrs. authors and publishers of the magazine **Northern Neighbors** (he wrote **The Big Brainwash**), have produced their widely-demanded fact sheet on H-3*, the Rumanian old-age treatment first reported in this country in the columns of the GUARDIAN.

It is a 15-page mimeographed job—most expert, since the Carter's field is public health. Among a fund of detail such as a doctor might require, it makes the following prinicpal points:

- Yes, your doctor can give you this new Rumanian treatment.
- He doesn't have to import anything: he can get H-3 in the U.S. and Canada, and can administer it according to directions followed successfully in thousands of cases by the Rumanian experimenters, and contained in the Carter's fact-sheet.
- H-3 is procain, better known as novocain, and scientifically known as para-aminobenzoyldiethylamineoethanol hydrochloride.
- The difference between H-3 and the novocain your dentist uses as an anesthetic is in its solution. The dentist uses novocain in an alkaline solution: H-3 is the pure chemical substance in a sterile 2% solution with a "definitely acid" pH value adjusted betweeen 3.5 and 4.0.

THIS DISTINCTION (which will be readily understood by a physician) must be observed in preparing novocain for H-3 treatments. And this distinction is why you or anyone to whom you may intend suggesting H-3 treatment, should obtain the Carters' fact-sheet for a doctor's information. The Carters stress over and over that the treatments should not be undertaken other than by a physician. The information provided by the Carters may be double-checked by any physician. They include in their fact-sheet a list of references now available in English to physicians only from Consultants Bureau Inc., 227 W. 17th St., New York City 11, at $12.50 (Upon request physicians may examine the table of contents of the material free from the Consultants Bureau before purchasing).

- H-3 is administered by injection, usually intramuscular, though sometimes intravenous or intra-arterial. For elderly people, the treatment is three 5-ml injections a week for four weeks, usually repeated after a 10-day lapse. The number of "treatments" depends upon the doctor's discretion. For middle-aged people, using H-3 as a preventive against old-age symptoms, four-week treatments are spaced one or two months apart. (A 5-ml injection is equal to 0.1 mg of the active constituent in the 2% solution).
- H-3 treatments are used also for asthma, peptic ulcers, duodenal ulcers, varicose veins, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, premature baldness, neuralgia and other ailments.
- H-3 treatments should be "reasonably inexpensive."
- H-3 is said to be entirely without danger. However, sensi-

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THE MAIL BAG

News about Iraq

SAFETY HARBOR, FLA.

The degree to which American journalism has sunk is illustrated by the present flood of contradictory rumors and myths being published about Iraq and Premier Kassem.

This is demonstrated by a news dispatch carried July 20 by Radio Nederland, the official Dutch agency. Their correspondent has finally got word through from Kerkuk concerning the rioting there. It began during the celebration of the Revolution of July 14 when mobs attacked the quarters of Turkish employes of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co., dragging men, women and children into the streets and murdering them. The local police, unable to control the violence, called upon the army and two brigades were used in putting down the disturbance, aided by the Communist-dominated People's Militia.

I wonder how long it will take the American press, if ever, to catch up with the truth?

Bernard Raymond

Stockpile madness

CHIPPERFIELD, SOOKE, B.C.

That the colossal tonnage of stockpiles, wheat, meat, butter and eggs, etc., subsidized by the taxpayers for that very purpose on this continent, "is unwanted produce," is an utter fallacy.

"Products nobody wants!" What small income group or old-age pensioner can afford to buy beef steak on this continent? They are lucky enough if they get sufficient bread, minus the tonnage of butter stockpiled in the interest of profit.

Ellen Hart

Expouse

ERWIN, TENN.

Since Christian Herter married into Standard Oil (his heiress wife was of the Pratt part of old man Rockefeller's partners) it is safe to assume that he was given Dulles' job chiefly to carry on what Dulles (an oil trust lawyer) had always carried on: the power and profiteering of the big oil hogs. And that he will no more go back on big business than would Herr Dr. Adenauer of Bonn—who married into the Johns-Manville American big money.

Ernest Seeman

Starting point

BALTIMORE, MD.

I am always pleased when the GUARDIAN reprints cartoons from the French magazine **Horizons**, as it has frequently done lately. As you may know, I have been the the U.S. correspondent for that magazine since 1956, and in several of my articles my back copies of the GUARDIAN have been the starting point for my research. The technical quality of the GUARDIAN remains on the same high level that has always distinguished it from its contemporaries. It is pleasing to me that the editorial position for which it stands can be expressed with dignity and maturity.

Thomas G. Buchanan

Isaac Nahamkin

CHELSEA, MASS.

On June 3, Isaac Nahamkin, age 68, died in Chelsea. He was a devoted friend of the GUARDIAN from its very beginning. His many progressive friends will want to know of his passing. A memorial meeting for him will take place on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m. at the Jewish Children's School Center, Chelsea.

Dr. H. B. Steller

News to Germany

AUSABLE FORKS, N.Y.

I send you a copy of a letter I have received from a West German: "Over here friends and I miss so much good publications we can use in our study and work, especially to enlighten our countrymen. We receive the GUARDIAN but do not get much other material. Could you help us? Even older material can help us. Send it to: Friedrich W. Jaeger, 216 Hagen in Westfalen, Lange St., 131, Western Germany.

Rockwell Kent

Liberty-Prometheus

NEW YORK, N.Y.

If Liberty Book Club can issue paperbacks that really break new ground, its possibilities should be immense. I should like, for example, to see a re-examination of virtually every Marxist concept from art as a weapon to the absolute and relative impoverishment of capital. I should like to read an estimate of the new role in a new world of non-violent resistance, not only in Montgomery but in such colonial cities as Durban.

I want to see debate and argument as to the validity of various paths to socialism, and as to Marxist ethics and philosophy. I want to know if the rights of man as won in the American and French Revolutions, to the degree that they were won, are really obsolete under socialism, engulfed by so much greater liberty that they have become irrelevant. It may be well to attack our foes, but perhaps it is better still to know first what we ourselves think and why. Only such knowledge, not to be inherited, will result in political activity.

Owen O'Connell

The Peculiar Institution

GLEN ELLEN, CALIF.

I wonder if the GUARDIAN has ever reviewed a book called **The Peculiar Institution** by Prof. Kenneth M. Stampp of the University of California at Berkeley. It was published by Alfred Knopf in 1956. It is too remarkable a study of American Negro slavery to be overlooked.

Stampp presents every argument of contemporary pro-slavery writers, every rationalization; and then proceeds through the facts to demolish them all. Even the argument that slavery was a declining institution is proved to have no basis in fact: the prices of slaves in the 1850's were the highest in history and many slave-owners were clamoring as late as 1860 for a revival of the African slave trade to meet the growing need for slave labor.

Most important, he never forgets that color or race had nothing intrinsically to do with slavery: it merely became a badge of slavery in America because our slaves happened to be African. He rejects entirely the myth that slaves were ever content to be slaves; the suffering of the Negro people can never be estimated.

Perhaps Prometheus Paperbacks would consider an edition.

George Hanlin

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

A warning that governmental bureaucracy may usurp the functions of private charity groups was sounded yesterday before 400 members of the County Red Cross Chapter.

Ronald Reagan, the actor, who said he was "speaking as a private citizen," cited as past examples of governmental encroachment in free enterprise fields the Federal farm, water and power, retirement and medical programs.

One-fourth of the American people are eligible for some form of Federal medical benefits, he added, asserting this is a dangerous trend toward complete socialism.

San Diego Union, 7/18/58

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: A.F.K., San Diego, Calif.

Wall Street Journal

"Mostly, I want to make sure I get into a job they're not apt to invent a machine for."

Anyone for Madisonville?

CINCINNATI, O.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. And those who say socialism will not or can not work in America have not tasted a good pudding. Madisonville, Ky., a city of 17,000 inhabitants, is a taxpayer's paradise. The only fees that are collected by the city are a small license tax on poolrooms, soda fountains and restaurants.

Recently Mayor Parish and the city council agreed that for the sixth consecutive year there would be no real estate tax. How can they do this?

"This is very simple," says Mayor David Parish, who is serving his 14th year in office. "Madisonville owns its own electricity and water system. These two industrial institutions produce enough revenue to virtually finance the city's operation annually."

Last year, income totaled $893,588, the electric system produced $644,738 of that amount and the water works contributing $195,538. The remainder came from the wheel tax, business licenses and parking meters. After all expenses were taken care of, Madisonville was able to bank $133,457.

Garbage collections are free. They also have a free municipal swimming pool, a free public library, and other free plants under construction.

The town council has erected signs over the north and south entrances: "The Best Town on Earth."

Reuel Stanfield

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

ARMS FOR EUROPE and police state legislation were not the only issues before Congress last week. The House, for the fifth time in ten years, passed by 273 to 116 a bill to abolish the poll tax in seven Southern states. The measure now goes to the Senate, where no one concedes it any chance of adoption. Four previous bills have been killed there by Dixiecrat filibusterers.

House Dixiecrats, led by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss.), delayed the vote on the measure by one day through a series of parliamentary devices, forcing eight roll-call votes. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) charged Administration leaders aided the delaying tactics. He said the bill could have been brought to a vote within 40 minutes by suspending the rules, for which the necessary two-thirds was available.

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REPORT TO READERS

Our Man in Moscow

ON AN EVENT like Vice-President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, the N.Y. **Times** encyclopedic reporting is a joy. The **Times** has four by-liners on Nixon's trail: its regular Moscow correspondent Max Frankel, a former Moscow correspondent Harrison Salisbury, its Washington bureau chief James Reston, and Osgood Carruthers in the Nixon press entourage. In addition, there are the AP and UPI wire services, and shadowy side-bar stories marked "special to the New York **Times**." Also, in key cities back home, correspondents have been recording what the man-in-the-street thinks of the Nixon-Khrushchev dialogues thus far.

Summing up for his team after the first argumentative days, Reston noted that Nixon had been "dogged if not brilliant" and that the visit is providing him with "an excellent political platform even before the official opening of his campaign for the Presidency."

Salisbury happened to be at Nixon's elbow when the Soviet hierarchy—including Khrushchev, Mikoyan, Voroshilov and Ekaterina Furtseva—all joined in their first taste of Pepsi-Cola at the soft-drink bar of the American National Exhibit; and liked it! Kozlov and Mikoyan were also among the quaffers but they are experienced cola men, both having toured the U.S. And Mikoyan, according to Salisbury, now finds nearer realization his scheme for going into the cola business in the U.S.S.R.

In the official notes of the Nixons' visit to the Khrushchevs' villa a half hour out of Moscow, **Times** readers found the clue to why the Vice-President was photographed waving at bathers from the stern of a motorboat on the Moskva River, dressed in white shirt and dark necktie like a castaway from Madison Avenue. The notes disclose Nixon saying: "I didn't know I was going to be in the country, that's why I didn't wear a sport shirt."

THE NOTES also made clear that if the Vice-President did not do so well in his first turn at bat with Khrushchev pitching, it was because Congress and Ike sent him up there with two strikes on him. Strike one was Congress' resolution calling for a presidential proclamation of a week of prayer for the captive nations; strike two was the President's obedient proclamation. The Soviet press hit the ceiling at the reports of these meddlesome doings (as it was probably expected to by the prayerful U.S. statesmen), but K. made a field day of the situation. He proposed the ride on the Moskva "so you can see how our slaves live." As bathers in the Moskva waved greetings to Nixon, K. dug him in the ribs for what must have been the umpteenth time in his first few days, and said: "Here are your captives. See how happy they are." Finally Nixon himself got in on the joke, chuckling, "Yes, yes. The captives . . . "

In his comments, Reston fought shy of the "captive nations" issue, but, noting the Vice-President's past interest in the Dulles theory of the Soviet people being in a constant state of incipient revolt, remarked that "what Mr. Nixon has found here these days is Mr. Khrushchev walking around among friendly crowds with virtually no security arrangements visible; indeed, with far less protection than the Secret Service would tolerate for the President of the United States."

FROM THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET here and there in the U.S. the **Times** got a wide range of comments on the Khrushchev-Nixon give-and-take. In San Francisco one man said that Nixon "did okay"; and another agreed that he did okay, but added that "Khrushchev was in charge all the way." A Bostonian said that Nixon "looked like a typical American tourist trying to outsmart an old pro."

A Minneapolis Democrat said: "I think this will help Nixon polititically—dammit!" And a New York Republican added: "All I can say is, thank God it wasn't Eisenhower!"

For some who could see the thing outside the context of 1960, however, the exchange had elements of hope. A Detroit stenographer said, "I am an optimist, and think only good can come out of personal contact." And a Little Rock man said, "I believe the 'bitterness' and 'acridness' of the thing have been much overplayed. The two men simply sounded like a couple of men at their work—which is politics."

AT ANY RATE Ike told the parson on Sunday morning last that he had received a report from Nixon saying the argufying was not as bitter as it seemed. And, in the course of things, Nixon found himself inviting Khrushchev to come to the U.S. Recalling the consternation in Washington at the thought of K. coming to a Summit meeting at the UN in New York a few months back, this indicates that our Vice-President is as capable of a change of heart as Soviet Prime Minister seems to be on the matter of Pepsi-Cola.

—THE GUARDIAN

'THE NAACP SHOULD REASSESS ITS POLICIES'

Some changes seen needed in fight for Negro freedom

By Louis E. Burnham

AS REFLECTED IN its recent 50th anniversary convention, the army which the NAACP has gathered for what many of its leaders consider the final stages of a protracted assault on jim-crow is not a band of happy warriors.

It is not that they don't exhibit faith. The faith of the American Negro that his government would someday, somehow, clean the slate of the mammoth injustices committed against him has been one of the most poignant features of our national development. At times that faith has been of the purest variety: a belief in the inevitability of justice in the absence of any concrete evidence thereof. Today it has a stronger foundation: the Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions beginning with the 1954 school case.

But faith and confidence are not the same. And even though Roy Wilkins told the convention that the "greatest stride" of the past 50 years may have been "the recovery of confidence"; and even though Thurgood Marshall assured the delegates that the white supremacists will lay down their armor of resistance as soon as they discover that their illegal schemes won't work, they both seemed like men whistling in the dark.

TARGET DATE: The convention voted to "reaffirm our target date, Jan. 1, 1963," as the deadline "to rid our nation of all forms of racial discrimination and segregation." But there was no more evidence at this convention that the organization would adopt new and special means—aside from fund-raising—to achieve this goal than when the objective was first set forth in 1954.

Even the notion of a mass membership is shrouded in ambiguity. At the convention Harold L. Oram, public relations consultant to the NAACP, felt that "certainly out of 17,000,000 Negroes and another estimated 17,000,000 thinking and sympathetic white Americans, we ought to be able to secure a million members within a few years." Failure to do so, he said, would mean "perhaps decades of stalemate during which brilliant legal actions are fought one after another in thousands of communities and progress is inch-wise."

Yet only a few days later, Wilkins, in a TV discussion of the growth of nationalism among Negroes, answered criticisms of the NAACP's failure to attract more members with the three-fold rejoinder that: (1) the NAACP is already the biggest mass organization among Negroes aside from the churches; (2) you don't need a mass organization, anyway, to get things done; (3) the only mass organizations in history were those organized by "Hitler and the bolsheviks."

FALSE LABEL: Wilkins' testy off-the-cuff remarks on the TV program were not words of confidence. Rather they seemed to reveal a man uneasy with the task of leading a movement for Negro equality in the midst of deep and powerful social currents which he dare not fathom deeply, which he must only touch opportunistically, as a swimmer rides a wave.

The "bolsheviks" are a case in point. Wilkins doesn't like them, which is his right. But to equate them with the white supremacists seems at best a shallow, and at worst a deliberate, misreading of history. Yet Wilkins told the convention: "Our opponents have been seeking to label the NAACP and all those who support the Supreme Court and desegregation as communist, but their false accusations cannot hide the dictatorship in their own Deep South which is a true blood-brother to bolshevism."

The NAACP leadership undoubtedly regards this as smart politics, but it must remain cold comfort to the Negro who cannot set foot in Georgia Tech except as a janitor while the Soviet Union is in the midst of an educational and cultural revolution which has brought higher studies within the reach of millions of formerly deprived serfs, including the sons and daughters of minority peoples who had been oppressed by Czars for generations in Georgia, U.S.S.R., and other national republics.

THE ABSENT MAN: The concept of integration as meaning that Negroes should adopt the prevailing political prejudices which big business imposes on the majority citizenry with whom Negroes seek equality is not new with the NAACP. Each convention reveals only a new manifestation of the old ailment. The crassest symptom of it this year was the failure of the leadership to invite the most distinguished of its founders, under whose example and tutelage three generations of Negro leadership, including those now at the head of the NAACP, learned pride in race and techniques of struggle. That man, of course, is W. E. B. Du Bois, recently returned from the Soviet Union, Europe and China.

WILL THEY ADOPT NEW POLICIES?
Four top Negro leaders shown leaving White House conference last year are (l. to r.) Martin L. King, president Southern Christian Leadership Conference; A. Philip Randolph, president AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Lester Granger, exec. secy. Natl. Urban League; Roy Wilkins, exec. secy. NAACP.

The ailment shows itself in other ways. In civil liberties resolutions the organization called for revision of the racist provisions of the McCarran-Walter immigration law, opposed H.R. 3 which would restore the states' authority to prosecute for "subversion," and denounced the use of "faceless informers" in loyalty proceedings.

These stands could easily be supported in terms of their direct bearing on Negroes' enjoyment of constitutional rights. But the resolutions did not embrace support of the First Amendment rights of speech and association, or the right to have a passport without political strings, or other rights for which the Supreme Court has been under severe attack by the segregationists who detest the NAACP.

SELF-LIMITING: In foreign affairs the convention confined itself largely to a consideration of colonial issues, but even here its mild denunciation of imperialism was coupled with warnings against "Communist subversion" in the colonial lands.

This fear of kicking over the traces, of going beyond the silly and vulgar political preconceptions of the American mass mind, hangs like a pall over the Negro's efforts for freedom. It has disenabled the NAACP from accomplishing much of value outside the courts since 1954. New initiatives had to find other channels, as in the Montgomery and Tallahassee boycotts and other actions.

At the convention the single new idea was A. Philip Randolph's proposal for a special organization of Negro workers. And it was put forward without any sign of support from the NAACP leadership.

Both Randolph and Martin Luther King pay their obeisance to the Democrat-Republican party line, even as they seek more vigorous mass action. And often it lands them in the silliest of contradictions.

TIME FOR CHANGE: King, for instance, urged the convention to adopt non-violent resistance as both tactic and principle. Then he went on to explain why the nation should grant Negroes their rights. "In spite of all of our oppression," he said, "we have never turned to a foreign ideology to solve our problem. Communism has never invaded our ranks. And now we are simply saying we want our freedom. We have stood with you in every crisis. For you, America, our sons died in the trenches of France, in the foxholes of Germany, on the beachheads of Italy and on the islands of Japan. And now, America, we are simply asking you to guarantee our freedom."

King was applauded vigorously and no one seemed to detect anything wrong with the young pacifist uttering an almost cringing appeal for his people's natural rights on the strength of what they had done, in good wars and bad, to kill fellow human beings all over the world while finance capital fattened on the carnage.

The leadership of the Negro's freedom movements should reassess their policies. Present practices will bring some results, but not fast enough to meet the target date of Jan. 1, 1963. Without change, Negro children will suffer then what they suffer today and what one speaker described as "unfathomable, incalculable cruelty." Without change, it will still be true that "in every waking moment the segregated black child has shouted at him by deeds more eloquent than words 'unfit, unworthy, despised.' The whole system tends to grind him down, to reduce and abase him."

OBSERVERS CRITICIZE TRIAL

Greek war hero gets five years

IN THE FACE OF world-wide protests, a military court in Athens on July 22 found Manolis Glezos, World War II resistance hero, guilty of espionage and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. After a two-week trial with 19 other defendants, Glezos was also sentenced to four years exile on an island and deprived of civil rights for eight years.

In 1941 Glezos tore the Nazi flag from the Acropolis and hoisted the Greek national banner in its place. After the war he became a leader of the United Democratic Left Party (EDA), a Parliamentary deputy and editor of the Athens daily, **Avgi.** The EDA polled second in parliamentary elections last year.

The espionage charge was based on an alleged meeting between Glezos and K. Koliyannis, a leader of the banned Communist Party (KKE). The defendants were tried under Decree Law 375 promulgated in 1936 by the pro-fascist Metaxas dictatorship. The law provides for espionage trials before military courts with a maximum penalty of death.

NO EVIDENCE: Chief counsel for Glezos was D. Papaspyrou, former Minister of Justice and now a Liberal member of Parliament. Five prominent foreign lawyers, one from Britain and two each from France and Italy, attended the trial as observers. Among the 94 witnesses for Glezos and other defendants were eight former Greek ministers and a number of other parliamentary figures. The prosecution presented four witnesses against Glezos, three of them policemen.

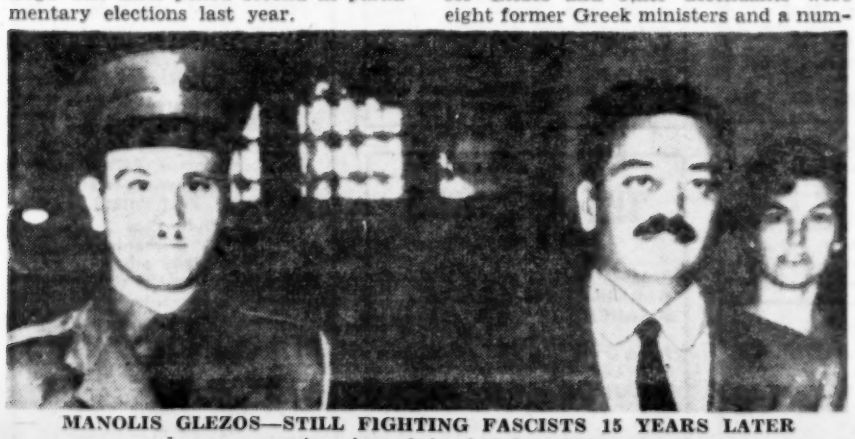
During the trial Glezos' step-sister withdrew statements she said had been made under duress.

When asked for other evidence, the main prosecution witness, a police officer, said: "We have not succeeded in getting anything concrete. We have only verbal information that the accused worked in this way. We saw nothing ourselves."

In response to the defense contention that the evidence was insufficient for conviction, the president of the tribunal said: "For better or worse, there is a law, Law 375, which prosecutes even thought."

TRIAL CRITICIZED: Two other defendants received life imprisonment. Other sentences ranged from one to 15 years. Testimony revealed that 40 other persons arrested five years ago as "dangerous spies" have been held since without trial.

Criticism of the trial came from groups and individuals described by the N.Y. **Times** (July 23) as "many neutral and conservative elements." The legal observers said the proceedings "had not been conducted in a way to serve justice but more to discourage Communist activity." They emphasized that Glezos had been denied proper consultation with his lawyers and that the trial should have been held in a civil court. Other observers expressed the belief that a death sentence was prevented by the attention focused on the trial by the "Save Glezos" movement which developed in many countries.



MANOLIS GLEZOS—STILL FIGHTING FASCISTS 15 YEARS LATER
and once more imprisoned for his devotion to freedom

"THE REVOLUTION IS HERE TO STAY"
Fidel Castro and members of the liberation army greet crowds that hailed them on their triumphal march to Havana last January.

Castro hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

swinging machetes punctuated his powerful speech. He declared the machete a symbol of the revolution henceforth.

DEDICATED LEADERS: It will take time for the profound effects of this year's celebration to be felt, but certain conclusions can already be drawn and certain effects can already be seen. The popularity of the agrarian reform has been unqualifiedly demonstrated. A new and sympathetic understanding between farmers and city people has been set in motion.

School boys and school girls showed remarkable maturity and good humor not only as guides and hosts of farmers but also as traffic directors and especially as patient explainers of the government's agrarian reform, education and cooperative housing projects. It was heartwarming to see young girls on the route of the military parade lucidly explaining to inquiring people these projects on relief maps and scale models.

A significant and hopeful aspect of the whole celebration was the accent on youth in every branch of activity. The **barbudos** (the bearded ones) are really young despite their appearance. Many are too young to grow beards so they let their hair grow long. Dr. Castro himself is only 35, his brother Raul 28.

Most members of the government are young or at least youthful. Both this and the coming generation are already conscious of and imbued with the significance of the revolution. The present government is here to stay. The revolution, in the sense of the basic change, will continue.

The leaders have an enthusiastic popular mandate. There remains work and more work ahead, and there is complete dedication on the part of the leaders.

Attack on teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

Review, Meyer devoted a good part of his testimony to an attack on the Eisenhower Administration's "co-existence policy," exemplified by cultural exchanges with the Russians.

THE SMEARERS: The ten teachers from the Faculty followed; each refused to cooperate by invoking the First and Fifth Amendments. One was Louis Weinstock, a former Smith Act defendant. He listed his profession as "house painter" and added that in the trade, painters are called "smearers." But, he said, "we only smear walls, not people."

Others called from the Faculty included Harold Collins, the school's executive secretary, Sidney Finkelstein, Leon Josephson, Henry Klein, Esther Cantor, Susan Warren, Myer Weise, Irving Potash and Hyman Lumer.

The final witness was Richard W. Reichard, a teacher at a leading university. He said he had never been connected in any way with "Communist-training schools" and objected to being brought in "under this lurid title." Walter said the committee "thought you were sufficiently interested in our form of government to assist us." Reichard appeared without counsel but invoked the Fifth Amendment on all questions about his beliefs.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE: For the committee's purposes, Reichard seemed to be the bridge to San Francisco where 70 public school teachers have been subpenaed for September.

In a statement, the Faculty of Social Science said it "regards this investigation of an institution of Marxist learning as the opening of a general offensive against the right to teach and the right to learn." It added: "The aim of the Faculty of Social Science is to provide a basic understanding of our country and its people . . . . It is a public institution welcoming men and women of all political beliefs into full and open discussion."

If the committee wanted to scare away students from the school, it did not succeed. Collins told the GUARDIAN that attendance at classes increased after the hearings were announced.

The committee itself is currently under growing criticism and its right to exist is being challenged in the courts. On July 19 the American Civil Liberties Union announced it had filed supporting briefs in two cases challenging the committee. One sought a rehearing by the Supreme Court in the case of Lloyd Barenblatt, whose conviction for contempt of Congress was upheld by the Supreme Court June 8. The other, addressed to the Court of Appeals, concerned Frank Wilkinson who was also convicted for contempt of Congress and sentenced to a year in jail for defying the committee.

Happy New Year 1900!

RECIPIENTS OF PICTORIAL greeting-cards from the U.S.S.R. will be grateful to learn of a **putsch** to raise their artistic standards, which has been launched by a group of Soviet artists in the magazine **Krokodil.**

According to these artists, among whom are the famous "Kukriniksy" team of caricaturists, 82 different New Year's cards are available to the Soviet public but all of them are "manifestly destined to develop a bourgeois taste and to propagate ugliness." **Krokodil** sardonically reproduced three specimens, strikingly reminiscent of pre-World War I Western styles.

Suggesting that the cards' "Happy New Year" messages should read "Happy New Year 1900," the artists noted that the cards are often sold by deaf and dumb war veterans, and commented: "If one has to be deaf and dumb to sell them, one would certainly have had to be blind to print them." They protested against "bureaucrats who oppose any artistic novelty on the pretext that the people won't understand it," and asked "who authorized them to speak in the name of the Soviet people?"

THE BOMB FELL ON HIROSHIMA AUG. 6, 1945

Song of Peace by Nazim Hikmet

I'T'S ME knocking at your door—me
here just like before at all your doors.

If you can't see me don't get upset—
no one can. I'm a little girl that's dead.
I was here a dozen years back—remember?

I ran into death at Hiroshima.
I'm only a baby—just seven years old
but dead children don't grow any further.

First it was my hair that took fire.
My hands got all burned just like my eyes.

My body got turned into a handful of ash.

The wind blew me into a cloud in the sky.

I really don't want anything from you
for myself, nobody can sing me to sleep.
The baby that got burned up like a sheet of paper

won't be able to taste your candy, mister.
I'm knocking at your door—please hear me—

and promise to give me just one gift—
that you won't kill any more babies
who come knocking for candy at your door.

—*From* Song of Peace, *copyright Walter Lowenfels and Anton Refregier, Roving Eye Press, 37 W. 8th St., N.Y.C. $5 cloth; $1.35 paperback, five copies for $5.*

LOS ANGELES

IN MEMORIAM

A year has passed since the death of my beloved wife and companion, ADA GELERNTER, whose ashes are interred at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, here in Los Angeles.

Traditionally, at the end of a year's period of mourning, Jewish people hold a "Placing of the Stone" ceremony in honor of a loved one, upon which there is generally written a testimonial to their brief stay on this earth.

ADA would not wish to be remembered by a stone placed in a dark, secluded part of the cemetery. So I take this opportunity, through the medium of a periodical best understood and appreciated by her in her lifetime, to convey what I am sure would be her greetings and thanks to all with whom she spent hours and years of love, work and comradeship.

To those who knew her and felt the sparkling touch and warmth of her presence, her passing has left the world just a little bit colder.

I, her husband, in loving memory of her, say for her a fond farewell.

—MATHEW GELERNTER

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KIBBUTZNIKS AND THE NEGEV

Israel pioneer spirit is key to taming the desert

By Cedric Belfrage

EILAT, Negev, Israel

ISRAEL ALREADY HAS a juvenile delinquency problem, and a "beat generation" with Yael Dayan—daughter of Israel's commander-in-chief of the armed forces—as its angry young novelist. At the same time a young couple, the wife eight months pregnant, move cheerfully into a shack miles from anywhere in the barren, sizzling desert between here and Beersheba. Rocking their baby with one hand and preparing the day's wash with the other, Mrs. Hazan showed me their expression of faith in the future of the Negev—a printed letterhead: "Neve-Midbar, 147th Kilometer, Eilat Road." She said she was to be the teacher as soon as Neve-Midbar had a school; meanwhile a British (non-Jewish) ex-soldier and his wife in the other half of the shack complete the settlement's population.

These are the two faces of a nation being pulled two ways—by the old-world spirit of selfishness, cynicism and violence, and by the new-world spirit of hope, cooperation and peaceful pioneering. The latter spirit, recalling the America that was and the China and Siberia that are, is waning but still surprisingly strong. Progressives outside Israel have discounted it too easily because of the U.S. dollar's role in the Jewish national renaissance. But none can discount the driving power of Israeli pioneering, led by the **kibbutzniks.**

BATTLING THE DESERT: In northern Israel it has turned swamps and rocky wastes into shady gardens for living and orchards and fields of unsurpassed fertility. In this rugged desert prong to the Red Sea which is 60% of the country, the Jewish pioneers—from Africa and the Americas, from India and Europe and Arab Asia—make you feel that the tasks undertaken will be accomplished, only taking more time if the flow of outside funds is reduced.

Today you find here fewer than two persons per square mile: tending scattered farm oases which army "C.C.C." shock-troops brought into being, or mining and processing copper, granite, potash and phosphates, gypsum and valuable sands and clays, or prospecting for new mineral wealth, or running Eilat's busy little port through which Israel sends its products to Africa and receives oil from Iran.

The $450,000,000 Negev plan looks for extension of these and addition of new industries to bring 100,000 settlers by 1964. Yet the remains of ancient cities, irrigation cisterns and agricultural terracing indicate that the Negev maintained that number of people some 1,500 years ago.

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS: The plan moves ahead with sublime confidence in a funnel of land so narrow at the tip that swimmers from Eilat's gay, crowded beaches end up in a Jordanian jail if they stray a few hundred yards; and against soil and climate conditions which could be despair-proof only to such pioneers as these.

Along the single lifeline road from the north, brushing the frontier below Mr. and Mrs. Hazan's place, over the grim bare mountains with panoramas rivaling the Grand Canyon, roar the enormous trucks run for the government by a Hitler refugee who helped found a Jordan Valley **kibbutz** in the '30's. On primitive new **kibbutzim** young men in shorts steer tractors over centuries-neglected land, and muscular girls feeding the chickens tell you: "We have 80 people—six couples so far, and the first babies on the way."

But with young trees already giving some shade, and with Israel-made "desert coolers" fitted at windows to draw the hot breezes through water, family homes in Eilat and some older settlements testify to the pioneers' skill in making life modestly comfortable anywhere. Air-conditioned hotel luxury is already available here and in Beersheba for tourists—a major "industry" in the plan.

WATER AND PEOPLE: Down here it never rains, but there are mountain floods to be dammed, springs to be tapped (fluttering flags mark where new ones have been found), and the Red Sea contains a lot of water from which plants being installed will freeze and distil the salt for as "little" as 65c per 1,000 gallons.

Says white-haired Economic Development Minister Bentov: "We hope that atomic power may make much cheaper seawater-distillation possible—but yes, this is a critical problem confronting our planners. Getting enough people with the pioneer spirit is a critical problem too—but we'll solve both of them." To attract pioneers, the government foregoes taxes and the Histadruth builds fine schools and movie houses as the settlements grow.

At a 1,400-strong settlement—still with language problems among its North African, Iranian, Russian, Rumanian, Hungarian, Turkish and Austrian settlers, "but the children are all Israelis"—we found orchestral, choral and dance societies flourishing and a theater group which had just performed Moliere's **Bourgeois Gentilhomme** in Hebrew. Two women schoolteachers had been drafted there by the army but stayed on after their term of service.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS SURVEY THEIR SURROUNDINGS FROM A BRAND NEW KIBBUTZ NEAR LEBANON
Many influences work today against the pioneering spirit of Israel's communal settlements—kibbutzim—*but they still have a strategic role to play. The hardy and self-sacrificing* kibbutzniks *alone seem capable of conquering the vast Negev desert.*

SELF-TRANSFORMATION: Early emphasis on culture is especially a feature of the **kibbutzim,** where all education is free (elsewhere fees are paid for high school). In the now almost paradisiacal northern settlements we found kids and their parents erecting outdoor stages for end-of-term performances of **Inspector-General,** O'Casey and Bialik plays, and **The Lonesome Train. Kibbutzniks** showing talent as artists or writers are partly or wholly freed from other work or sent to study abroad at **kibbutz** expense.

But the remarkable thing about the **kibbutz** pioneers, in addition to their refusal to exploit any man's labor, has been that most of them took on work they never did before and learned to do it well. They were "intellectuals" by background who, in view of the nonexistence of any Jewish peasantry, deliberately transformed themselves into one. Most **kibbutzim** today also run some industry as a sideline—a flour mill, a die-casting or agricultural implement factory, a drop-forge—built up by themselves with no previous experience.

At one **kibbutz** a member totally ignorant of the problem (he was sent for a year to Yugoslavia to become an expert) has created Israel's most flourishing fish and nutria nursery in a converted swamp. When I met him he had just finished a two-year stint for UN passing on his knowledge to the Haitians. He returned from Haiti (where he raised eyebrows by refusing, **kibbutz**-style, to employ servants to cook and clean) with a tractor for which he had spent all his salary as a present to his community.

UTOPIAN? The movement is criticized from the Left as "utopian socialism," without a future in a capitalist society by which it is exploited like anyone else, and creating an illusion which weakens the struggle to socialize the country.

Every **kibbutznik** is estimated to work two or more hours a day to pay the interest on loans for machinery and other needs. Certainly capitalist pressure against the movement is stiffening, and some **kibbutzim** associated with Ben-Gurion's Mapai party are weakening in the basic principle of not employing anybody for wages. But most **kibbutzim** insist that socialism means not only new economic relationships but a new style of living, and that either of these is negated by neglect of the other.

In theory, since **kibbutz** land belongs to the State, a reactionary government could suppress the movement. Yet an all-out drive against it would threaten not only the whole city-country relations in the economy, but also national defense in which the **kibbutzim**—situated in Israel's most vulnerable areas—play a key role. Furthermore "private enterprisers" are simply unwilling to do the vital job of developing the Negev.

I have visited a dozen **kibbutzim** from 1,000 feet below to 1,500 feet above sea-level, a stone's throw from the frontiers and always with their costly bomb shelter "big enough for all the children and most of the adults." Talks with their members—who invariably took advantage of my visit to fire questions about their commune cousins in China—have impressed me with the movement's strength, not only as a precious contribution to the theory and practice of communial living, but politically.

TOP TESTIMONIAL: Militant and living socialism is not encouraged on the Mapai **kibbutzim,** in one of which Ben-Gurion himself is a member (his occasional much-publicized week-ends there are described by genuine **kibbutzniks** as a "propagandhi" performance). But the best (Mapam) **kibbutz** movement is deliberately and solidly political, providing cadres for the party, two ministers in the recent coalition Cabinet, and many of Israel's hardest-working and most effective administrators.

That these people have graduated from manual toil, and are still assigned on week-ends and holidays at home to clearing rocks, driving tractors, washing dishes and caring for kids, is no liability. In a land still predominantly led by unstuffed-shirts, they run the smallest risk of getting stuffed.

As a **kibbutznik** working a 14-hour day in a Jerusalem government office said to me: "The day I wash dishes is the only day when I sing."

Perhaps no one has given the movement a more eloquent testimonial than the U.S. State Dept., which on every Israel visa application asks: "Are you or have you ever been a member of a **kibbutz**? If so, what kind?"

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H-3 in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tivity tests are given for allergic reaction, usually a subcutaneous injection of from 0.5 ml to 1.0 ml; then if there have been no unfavorable reactions after 24 hours, an intramuscular injection of 2 ml. If the patient is free from any unpleasant reactions the following day, the treatments proceed. Rumanian experiments, conducted over a 10-year period and covering thousands of patients, found fewer than one person in 1,000 showed unpleasant reactions. The reactions which did result were not dangerous, and passed away when no further injections were given.

● The Carters make no "claims" for H-3, but report on many case histories (as the GUARDIAN has done) of treatments conducted principally under the direction of Dr. Anna Aslan at the Parhon Institute of Geriatrics, Bucharest — named after Dr. C. I. Parhon, a world pioneer in geriatrics who began his work in 1910. Dr. Aslan began her experiments in 1947, following research by a French scientist, A. A. Leriche. The Parhon Institute was established in 1951. Among a specific group of 875 patients, Dr. Aslan reported that better than 8 of 10 had central nervous systems improved, 9 of 10 with heart-circulation diseases were helped, every stomach ulcer patient was cured or improved.

A FEW CASE histories from Rumanian clinics:

● A senile 93-year-old man with circulation disease and muscular atrophy, bald and depressed, within several months could walk considerable distances without heart pain; circulation improved; he became mentally alert, read books, was no longer depressed, his hair grew in, his skin appeared younger and his face completely changed. Muscular and nervous systems improved and the improvement was maintained with intermittent treatments through age 97.

● A prematurely senile 65-year-old man, who had failed to respond to vitamin and hormone treatment, underwent 10 series of H-3 treatments with the result that his mental impairment disappeared; he gained 12 lbs., resumed social activity and his improvement continues.

● A 90-year-old woman, mentally disturbed, partially deaf and arthritic, with hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure and senile skin, unable to care for herself and in an old folks home, got immediate relief from arthritic pain. After three years her hearing was restored, her skin rejuvenated, and her white hair had begun to regain its original color. After six years, 80% of her hair color was restored, memory returned, she became physically active and no longer depressed. Improvement continues at 97.

● A 42-year-old man, prematurely old and treated unsuccessfully for arthritis for ten years, under H-3 treatment discarded his crutches, gained weight, lost a diseased skin condition, regained sex functions. All symptoms of premature aging disappeared.

● Of some 5,000 men and women treated by Dr. Aslan and her associates over a 10-year period, 8 of 10 were restored to "working ability;" among older patients, the death rate was not quite 8% in a six-year period as compared with 40% among similar patients treated by standard medical methods.

● H-3 is even used with children, although no details of such treatment are reported on; and for young people with arthritis, neuralgia, stomach ulcers, premature baldness and other ailments.

THERE SEEMS to be no good reason for H-3 treatments not being used in this country other than lack of familiarity with the method. The Carter's concise fact-sheet supplies that missing ingredient.

They have performed a tremendous service; their mailbox should be jammed for months to come!

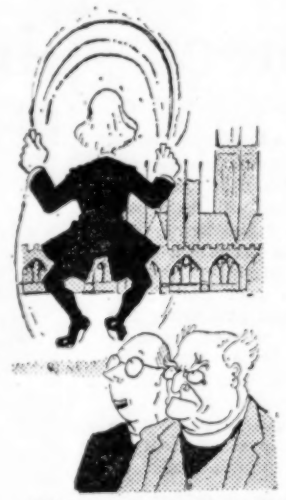
**THE RUMANIAN TREATMENT FOR OLD AGE USING SUBSTANCE H-3, by Charlotte Carter, RN, PHN; and Dyson Carter, MSc, FRCGS, MCIC. Northern Book House, 1334 Bloor West, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada. 15 legal-size pp. 50 cents each; three copies for $1.*

Gerovital H-3

A DOCTOR in Revere, Mass., has written the GUARDIAN to say that in correspondence with him, Dr. Anna Aslan stated that the Rumanian product, **Gerovital H-3,** contains "certain microelements" which account to a great degree for favorable results obtained in their clinics, as against less favorable results obtained by the use of ordinary procain (pH 3.5 to 4.0).

However, a doctor in Toronto, also in correspondence with Dr. Aslan, was advised simply to obtain "2% procain in sterile solution."

Two clinics in Mexico are using Gerovital H-3 manufactured in Mexico following the Rumanian formula. Dr. Aslan is scheduled to visit these clinics in October, the GUARDIAN has learned. At least one U.S. firm is preparing to import Gerovital H-3 from Mexico. Dr. Aslan's own papers on the treatment do not refer to Gerovital H-3 (a commercial name) but it must be assumed that in more than ten years of experiment, which began with ordinary procain, variations have been developed which would make the Rumanian product preferable.



Lancaster, London Daily Express

"Do you know what I should like to hear right now, Fontwater? A restrained and balanced statement from the Archbishop commenting on the wonderful work of Dr. Anna Aslan."

A note to readers on book bargains!

FOR SOME TIME now, and especially since publication of our big Spring Book issue, the GUARDIAN has been a natural medium for unusual book sales. Many publishers and distributors are offering us excellent books —some long-out-of-print imports—at large discounts to be used either as premiums or to be sold through the Guardian Buying Service. We have decided to offer some of these wonderful bargains each week on this page, and to pass on the savings to you. **Please note: Only limited quantities of these books may be available!** We will fill all orders received but will **not** carry the books in stock indefinitely—you should order within two weeks from the date of issue to make sure you get your books

This week's Special . .

TALES OF SEVASTOPOL, by Leo Tolstoy, is a richly-illustrated, 8½" x 10½", handsomely clothbound volume of Tolstoy's writings as a cadet in the Tsarist armies during the seige of Sevastopol by the French in 1854-55. The translation by J. Fineberg is superb; and the work itself—published in Moscow in 1950 by the Foreign Language Publishing House—is a stirring example of the powers of description and human judgments displayed even in the extreme youth of the author of **War and Peace.**

An Exceptional Buy for only $1.50!

SELECTED WORKS of Ivan Michurin, compiled in 1949, is a 7" x 10½", 496-page clothbound summary of the works of the late great biologist and "transformer of nature" whose teachings and experiments gave rise to the Lysenkian theories now so much in the news. This is a comprehensive book, detailing Michurin's views on acclimitization, with many illustrations, some in color, of the varieties developed. Excellent for the budding scientist or professional biologist.

Guardian Price $1.50
Both Books: Just $2.50!

Book Notes

THE INTERESTING story of the Canadian broadcaster who lost his job for criticizing People's Capitalism (GUARDIAN 6/29), might have been followed by a commercial for a new booklet* which explains in intricate detail the "myth of mass stock ownership," which is People's Capitalism's stock in trade.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia **Bulletin** is quoted as calling it "a pathetic fallacy and . . . a vicious image;" C. Wright Mills has termed it "a cultivated illusion." Actually, says the booklet's analysis, in spite of all claims of mass stock ownership (they count everyone owning mutual life insurance a "stockholder," for example) "the effective ownership and control of the big companies and the entire U.S. capitalist economy is concentrated in the hands of a tiny but powerful class of supercapitalists that comprises less than 1/5 of 1% of the total adult population of the U.S."

BUT EVEN the promoters of the idea now acknowledge that "mass ownership" is a myth, and have switched to a new definition: "The broad distribution of the benefits of the economy." As a Yale dean emeritus explained it, under the aegis of the Advertising Council, "instead of giving everyone a precisely equal share of the existing product in the socialist's fashion, our objective has been to give everyone more by enlarging production."

The Yale man should have held his tongue, for this shift of ground gives this booklet's author the cue for a 30-page demonstration of which society—socialist or capitalist — distributes its production the most equitably, and one guess should give you the winning answer. As one correspondent quipped in a recent letter, the booklet "effectively exposes the idea, held by many in this country, that the U.S. capitalist leopard has somehow changed its spots."

**PEOPLE'S CAPITALISM, Stock Ownership and Production, by J. M. Budish in collaboration with Labor Research Association. International Publishers, 381 Park Ave. So., N.Y. 16. 64 pp. 50c.*

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LOUIS WEINSTOCK
8:15 p.m.—"Toward A Third Party"
ESTHER CANTOR

* * *

Wednesday, August 5
10:15 a.m.—"The Working Class"
BETTY GANNETT
6:30 p.m.—"Imperialism and War"
HAROLD COLLINS
8:15 p.m.—"Classes and Ideals"
in "Ideology and Class Struggle" class

* * *

Thursday, August 6
6:30 p.m.—"Freedom in the Arts"
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* * *

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Aug. 1, Saturday, noon—6 p.m. Repeated on demand—**The Gubernatorial Special BEEFSTEAK PICNIC**—charcoal broiled steak, corn, salad, beverages—cuisine by McManus, at Annette T. Rubinstein's lake-front cottage off the Taconic Pkway at Shrub Oak, N.Y. Swiming, boating. $3 person, $5 couple, $7.50 family. For rides, call UI-SC offices, 2-6 p.m. GR 5-9736.
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* * *

SAVE THESE DATES
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LLOYD BARENBLATT of the already historic Barenblatt Decision now facing 6 months in jail, will speak on "The First Amendment Today."

August 16, 8 p.m. Starlight Forum*
Aug. 22-24, **WEEKEND**, Camp Wingdale, N.Y., swimming, tennis, all sports, entertainment. Special guests from **VIENNA YOUTH FESTIVAL**. 6 good meals, 2 nites, only $16.50. (Incl. svce. chg.) Call UI-SC for reservations, transportation.

August 30, Starlight Forum*
*Starlight Forums, Sunday evenings, on the Terrace, Penthouse 10A, 59 W. 71 St.
Watch this column for details.

* * *

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PUBLICATIONS

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words): minimum charge $2 per insertion.
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POLITICAL AFFAIRS
AUGUST
Robert Wells: **The Agricultural Worker in California**
Herbert Aptheker: **Marxism and Freedom**
Sidney Finkelstein: **Rationality, Progress and the Arts**
A. Wesmeyanov: **Soviet Science and the Seven-Year Plan**
M. Perez: **The Spanish Working-Class Movement**
Roger Clain: **The Congo Freedom-Struggle**
J. M. Budish: Review of D. D. Runes' mistitled concoction, **A World Without Jews, By Karl Marx.**
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Party in behalf of
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LOS ANGELES

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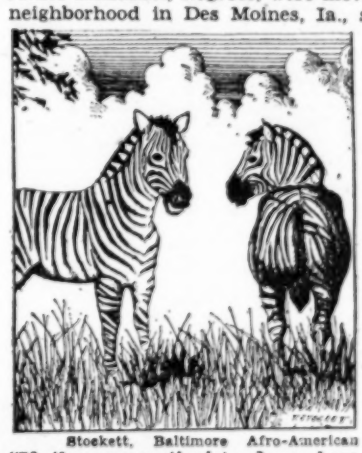
THE GALLERY

NEWLYWEDS MELVIN AND MARIA MININSON inched down a hatchway ladder to a concrete bomb shelter in Miami, Fla., last month while a crowd looked on. The couple's "honeymoon cottage" was 8 feet wide, 14 feet long and 7 feet, 7 in. high. It was equipped with cooking and toilet facilities, food, electricity, a telephone and a radio. When they reached the bottom of the ladder, a sheriff's deputy attached a seal to the steel latch on top, not to be removed for two weeks. At the end of the period, the couple was to get a second honeymoon in Jamaica as guests of Bomb Shelters, Inc., sponsors of the stunt. Outside the shelter, five women from the Miami Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy picketed. One woman said it was all a "promotion for financial gain that prepares people psychologically for war." . . . The N.Y. **Post** reported that one hitch in the bomb-shelter program proposed by Gov. Rockefeller's special committee is that "no way has been devised yet to allow people in such shelters to breathe." . . . Seven persons committed suicide in Taipei, Taiwan, on July 14. Chiang Kai-shek's police said it was due to a heat wave.

THERE'S STILL HOPE DEPT.: One night while Mr. and Mrs. James McDaniel, Negroes, were moving into a house in an all-white neighborhood in Des Moines, Ia., someone painted "Welcome" on the side of their house. The next night neighbors noticed a car with its lights out drive past the McDaniel home and park at the corner. When the McDaniels left, the car pulled into their driveway and then left some time later. When police arrived, they found on the doorstep two large boxes of groceries and a note. It said: "We're sorry someone among us acted like a fool. Maybe this will help make your moving days easier. We're glad to have you here and hope we can be good neighbors." The note was signed: "The folks around the block." . . . Sol Hurok, who brought over the Bolshoi Ballet and the Russian Dance Festival, will receive the Shubert Gold Medal for "outstanding individual contribution to the New York legitimate theater" during the 1958-59 season . . . Copies of Justice Hugo Black's historic dissent in the Barenblatt case are available for five cents from the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, 189 W. Madison St., Suite 811, Chicago 2, Ill. . . . Sir Ronald Fisher of Cambridge University says: "I am convinced scientists will eventually increase the intelligence of dogs, cats and monkeys. Surgery of the brain, followed by intensive training, should enable these animals to speak simple sentences. One day every family may have an intelligent monkey as a servant and monkeys may also be taught to work in a factory." Some humans already think they are working like dogs.



Stockett, Baltimore Afro-American

"If the segregationists down here are that hard on rabbit integration, I know we don't have any business in Alabama."

GEORGE PHILIP WELLS, son of the late H. G. Wells, is a professor of zoology at London University. One day last month, while driving to the Savile Club for lunch, he sighted a parking space and began backing his car into it. A man stood in the street and blocked his way.

"Excuse me," Wells said, "but I'd like to park where you're standing."

"Sorry," said the man, "but I'm parked here."

"You can't park there, you're a man, not an automobile," Wells replied.

"I'm well aware of that," rejoined the man, "but I'm parked here until my brother arrives in his car."

"Nonsense," muttered Wells as he backed his car slowly into the space.

"Sir, that's unethical," said the man from the sidewalk.

Who was right?

"The man was right," said an official of the British Automobile Assn. "We can see no reason why a man should not reserve a space for a reasonable time."

"The man was wrong," said a member of the Westminster City Council. "The parking meters are our responsibility and we say that no one has the right to reserve a space by this method."

"We don't honestly know," said an official of the Ministry of Transport.

In Washington, D.C., Deputy Police Chief John Agnew said Wells was right. Washington police would have arrested the man, he said. "We'd charge a pedestrian with not being a vehicle, or something."

—**Robert E. Light**

RESORTS

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the SPECTATOR

A lesson for the world

MOSCOW

YOU HEAR REPORTS that the Soviet people always look serious, troubled and sad. This is the sheerest nonsense. We have carefully observed the Soviet people in their offices and homes, in restaurants, parks, theaters, in the subway and on the streets. I have rarely seen more laughter, more gaiety. People in any country are likely to look serious going to and from work; but when individuals in the U.S.S.R. relax, they express as much joy as individuals anywhere.

Another current fable about Soviet Russia is that the government has been depriving the people of food and consumer goods to produce Sputniks and intercontinental missiles. The fact is that socialism as a planned economic system has been functioning so well that both technology and the standard of living have been developing rapidly in almost all directions. There is plenty of food throughout the U.S.S.R. today. The people on the whole look well fed; and, judging from the large number of rather plump women, a considerable percentage are too well fed.

The food is so tempting here that I regret to say I myself have put on weight. The champagne compares favorably with some of the best French champagnes and costs 30 rubles or $3 a bottle. The government recently reduced the price by 23%, partly to let it compete successfully with vodka. Drunkenness is still a problem in the Soviet Union. The beer, incidentally, is awful.

THERE HAS BEEN a steady rise in both the quantity and quality of consumer goods. In both Moscow and Tashkent the stores were crowded daily with people buying goods of every variety. We did a great deal of window shopping and actual shopping for such articles as chocolate, crackers, tooth-paste, sun-tan lotion, automatic pencils, pocketbooks, neckties, stockings and writing paper.

Wall Street Journal

"Remember the good old days when a dollar was worth sixty-five cents?"

Moscow has, of course, expanded and improved enormously since we were here in 1938. A whole new city of some 250,000 has been built on what used to be the outskirts. Yet there is still a housing shortage because more and more peasants flock to the city from the farms where mechanized agriculture makes less labor power necessary.

Housing probably remains the chief shortcoming in the Soviet economy; and architecture the chief defect from an aesthetic viewpoint. It is a pity that the first socialist state, creating entire new cities by the score, enlarging hundreds of old cities and going through a tremendous reconstruction, should so frequently have utilized in its building program mediocre and uninspiring architectural styles.

IN MOSCOW we had interviews with philosophers, professors, journalists, economists, authors, editors, psychologists and all sorts of people. I was delighted to have several talks with P. A. Churikov, editor of the Foreign Literature Publishing House, and his alert staff.

There is complete honesty of Soviet citizens in business transactions. During the spring of this year, when we were traveling in France, Italy, Greece and Turkey, someone was always trying to cheat us. In England we had a bag stolen. Here the atmosphere is entirely different. I cannot recall a single attempt at dishonesty. Tips are frowned upon, especially from foreigners.

WHATEVER DEFECTS exist in Soviet Russia, as in the realm of political democracy, and whatever one's criticisms of that country, its socialist economic system is firmly established and functioning successfully. We have noticed a lot of little inefficiencies—and it may take another generation to cure them all—but in the big basic things, in the sweep and dynamic drive of socio-economic planning there is efficiency. Soviet socialism as an economic system, barring a major war, will probably bring about within the next 25 years a standard of living at least equal to America's.

We leave the U.S.S.R. with a renewed and strengthened belief, based on the solid achievements and progress we have seen, that socialist planning—which means the control of social and economic affairs by intelligence and science—has done wonders in this initially backward country.

Soviet planning will not be precisely duplicated in other countries, which have differing economic, political and social conditions; but it has portentous lessons to teach all the peoples of the world and especially those still living under capitalism.

—Corliss Lamont

Dr. Lamont, on his journey 'round the world, is acting as a roving correspondent for the GUARDIAN.